

**LANAI GENERAL PLAN ADVISORY COMMITTEE  
MEETING OF MARCH 1, 2007**

**A. CALL TO ORDER**

The meeting of the Lanai General Plan Advisory Committee (Committee) was called to order by Mae Ulep, at 11:10 a.m., Thursday, March 1, 2007, in the Lanai Community Center, 411 8<sup>th</sup> Street, Lanai City, Lanai, Hawaii.

**B. PUBLIC TESTIMONY**

Ms. Mae Ulep: I'd like to call this meeting to order. The time is now 11:10. If it's okay with the members, perhaps we can allow public testimony throughout, if anyone comes in, throughout the meeting. John, will we start with the workshop?

**C. WORKSHOP - County of Maui, 2030 Countywide Policy Plan (Plan). The Lanai GPAC will review and provide recommendations on Section IV (Goals, Objectives, & Policies) of the Plan, with emphasis on the Housing, Good Governance, Local Culture and Traditions, and Education Sections.**

Mr. John Summers: Thank you, Madam Chair, members of the Committee. We do -- are privileged today to have our Planning Director with us today, Jeff Hunt, and he'd like to introduce himself to you. He's making the circuit. We're off to Molokai after this meeting. So, with that, Jeff?

Mr. Jeff Hunt: Good morning. Just to let you know, our desire, our intent is to try and get to these meetings as much as we can, speaking for myself and some other staff. There are some logistics and scheduling issues and so you won't be seeing me at every meeting; however, I'll try and come when I can, when schedules allow.

We've heard things in the past that Lanai and Molokai feel that they're not getting the attention that they should from the Planning Department and so we're going to try and overcome that feeling in trying to make sure that we are getting out here as much as we can. So, again, you won't see me at every meeting, but I'm going to make an attempt to come here as much as my schedule allows. And, other than that, I look forward to having a good productive meeting with you today.

Mr. Summers: Thank you very much. We wanted to move forward, carry forward the momentum from our last meeting on the Policy Plan, and we really got comfortable with the matrix and working through it, and very much appreciated the excellent comments from this Committee at our last meeting. At the last meeting, we were able to get through the natural resources section, the social services section, as well as half of housing, so we're on to our second objective in housing.

Again, we're looking at the basic questions -- do all the members have their little cheat-sheet in terms of questions? And we've got some extras if -- there we go. So, again, just a

short refresher. As we move through these goals, policies, and objectives, we'll be looking at whether or not the members feel the statements in the Policy Plan are warranted. We're looking for pukas; anything we may have inadvertently left out, if we can bring that to light, that's very helpful. Are the statements clear and concise? If there's ambiguity, it's helpful to receive that guidance, and looking at the statements to see whether they should be broadened or narrowed in scope. If we can focus on those issues and try to avoid wordsmithing, we'll be a lot more productive. We've had some good meetings on Molokai as well. We had a meeting on -- with the Maui GPAC on Saturday and hit a stride with our Maui General Plan Advisory Committee, so we made some progress over there. And what we're doing is consolidating all of the comments from the three committees and filling out the balance of the table. So probably at the mid-March meeting, we're shooting to have some of those comments back from the three committees.

With that, I'm going to pass the baton over to Erin, and she'll kind of guide us through this exercise today. Again, thank you very much for taking time out of your busy schedules and your work days to attend this meeting. Erin?

Ms. Erin Wade: Great, thank you. We're going to start again on No. 204; that's where we left off, Statement No. 204. Is that what everybody else remembers too? Yeah? Okay, great. What I'll do is I'm going to reread the goal at the top, 194, read the objective, and then through the policies underneath, and then we can discuss them as a group. Statement 194, depends on which -- if you have the full matrix or the half one, if you have the half one, it's Page 3; if you have the full one, it's Goal No. I, or letter I, I guess.

The goal statement reads:

Quality island appropriate housing will be available to all Maui County residents regardless of their household income, size, and age.

And then the second objective, 204:

Provide more housing in neighborhoods and urban centers, identities that promote the efficient use of land, infrastructure, and public facilities.

And then the policies:

Revise County laws to support traditional neighborhood designs which incorporate a mix of housing types that are appropriate for island living.

206: Promote infill housing in urban areas at scales that capitalize on existing infrastructure and lower development costs.

- 207: Streamline and simplify government review processes to promote high quality mixed income and mixed use projects.
- 208: Encourage the establishment of additional senior citizen and special needs housing in appropriate locations.
- 209: Encourage the use of environmentally sound building materials and technologies for housing construction.

And 210:

Support the Department of Hawaiian Home Land's development of homestead lands that are developed in accordance with the Maui County General Plan.

Mr. Ron McOmbler: Question. Just a quick -- on 205, can you read into that, like if you had a traditional community like one of the -- like Lanai City, for instance, with agriculture and the sugar cane went out and that area was, like Molokai has the same thing, has plantation towns. When you do a traditional neighborhood, could you build into there that they could have chickens? You know, because that's that fowl bill that's out. Could that be built into those comments that that would be allowed, farm animals, or that type of thing could be in a traditional -- if you're going to sell those communities or people buy those homes?

Ms. Wade: That's a really specific question that probably each community would get into on their own and probably with each development. I don't think we'd put it in the General Plan. Let's have a traditional neighborhood with chickens. Where we probably would do it, we could review it at the project level to make -- when a project came here.

Mr. McOmbler: Yeah, but my concern is: if you had that community and some outsider bought into that community, just like they're doing with sugar cane now, complaining about the smoke but yet it's an industry that is flourishing on Maui, at least for right now, and they buy a house, let's say, in a typical, and I'm not being ethnic when I say it, but a typical Filipino community that raises chicken and they do chicken fighting, or whatever the hell they do with them, make hekka out of them, I don't -- you know, whatever they do, and one person comes in there and start raising a fuss with the County, it's not a County thing? Because you see this fowl bill that's going through the Council right now that they're trying to talk about that. That -- would that be something that you would encourage those communities to have their own make up of their town?

Ms. Wade: You know, I think that would probably be better addressed at the community plan level cause, like we're saying, each community's going to feel differently about that. So I would say we should probably wait to talk about that until we get to the Lanai Community Plan.

Mr. McOmbler: Well, it's not only the Lanai Community Plan, the other places, maybe on Molokai may have the same -- have the same request. I mean I hear people complaining about the chickens all the time. But the ones of us that live here most of the time, we don't even hear them anymore.

Ms. Wade: My experience is generally farm animals are dealt with in the zoning ordinance, which is an implementation strategy coming after your plans, and sometimes they can be addressed in subdivision, like a covenant, a restrictive covenant. So, usually, that's the two mechanisms to deal with that type of a thing, but you wouldn't see it in a General Plan at this level yet.

Mr. McOmbler: Somehow we would have to build that in the Community Plan that if somebody made that proposal in a covenant, let's say it started a homeowners association, in that group, in that subdivision, somehow that everybody in that community, in that subdivision need to understand what's happening cause they could get voted out if they didn't understand that. It goes through really quick and, next thing you know, you have a covenant that says you can't have a white dog in your front yard. You know, that --

Ms. Wade: Right. Right. That is, like I'm just going to reiterate, that I think that's a little too specific for this level --

Mr. McOmbler: Okay.

Ms. Wade: So how about we move through the statements and then if you got comments on the statements, we can get those incorporated.

Mr. McOmbler: Yeah, but the way it says here, "Revise County laws to support traditional neighborhoods." That's a pretty broad statement, I mean you could interpret that in several ways.

Ms. Wade: So maybe you'd like a more explanation about what -- what constitutes a traditional neighborhood? Something like that.

Mr. McOmbler: I would say so because, you know, it's going to change and the dynamics on Lanai, for instance, have changed a lot. A lot of the stuff that we used to accept as natural is no longer being done or is no longer tolerated.

Ms. Wade: That's good. We'll be sure that we get then more description about what a traditional neighborhood would be then within the text.

Mr. McOmbler: Yep. Thank you.

Ms. Wade: You bet. Angel?

Mr. Angel Allas: 205, Ron's subject. My comments is, yeah, it's a broad statement and it needs to be explained what is, you know, what -- what is a traditional neighborhood because, right now, the major developer on our island is trying to bring back the plantation style houses, design guidelines, but -- and has them incorporated into the CC&R's on their affordable sales but, from the County aspect, the people who own these units do not abide by CC&R's but, yet, the permits are being allowed to go forward, you know, and then, I'll bring up a specific subject, I mean on Third Street here on Lanai, there is a house that -- I mean it's a nice house, it's being built now, but it'll stick out like a sore thumb among everything else, all the other houses. So, you know, they need -- we need to make sure that some sort of design guidelines are put in place and --

Ms. Wade: And enforced.

Mr. Allas: And enforced in the permit process.

Ms. Wade: Okay, good. We do have some -- some statements that address enforcement and Federal enforcement in the strive for good governance, which is the next one that we're going to come to, so let's be sure we keep that in mind when we get to that. Thank you.

Mr. Allas: And I think it also works in the same sense with the B-CT guidelines, the country town business district areas. Those guidelines are not enforced also.

Ms. Wade: Okay. Thank you.

Mr. McOmber: Yeah, but we have -- we have urban design already in Lanai in place and, he's right, that house that they built over there, obviously, didn't have to go in front of the Urban Design Review Board cause it's a residence, it does have to do it for commercial buildings and those type of things, but, obviously, that didn't go before because it looks like Disneyland.

Mr. Summers: And I think that's very, very important for a community like this that has a very distinctive community character. We do have specific policies in the land use section that deal with urban design and design guidelines and the like, so we will have an opportunity to look at those policies and see if they resonate and achieve the goals of this Committee. With this section, we're focused on the housing issues, specifically affordable housing, but we do feel that urban design is very important. We do have some policies in a section down the road that will cover that topic.

Mr. McOmbler: They never mentioned the color of paint either, and we've had a couple people paint their houses that you can see it from the airport -- they were so bright. Yeah. I mean it's -- you understand that people are not -- they're oblivious to what their neighbors might think about it, but there's no way that you can actually tell people what color you can paint your house; that's getting a little picky.

Ms. Wade: Maybe we need to be more specific about our statement "mix of housing types" because it sounds like you're getting to -- you'd like to see a little more consistency within the community and then the mix of housing types, we'll explain it better. I think we have good intentions about, you know, you wanna be able to see maybe multiple family, and single family, and detached, and attached, ohana's, those types of things, but "mix of housing types" might be too general a statement so we can take a look at rewording that.

Mr. Pat Reilly: Yeah, when I look at the statements, in particularly, I review the whole part, you know, there's these words "appropriate," then there's "mixed use," and then there's "mixed housing types," trying to -- there seems to be a theme here, in fact it came up at the Planning Commission, I think, this "mixed use," and that seems to be a theme that is labeled good; I'm not so sure that that fits into traditional, which are not so mixed, particularly in a plantation style community. So I struggled a little bit again with what are the actual objective check marks for saying, okay, this is a mix community, this is traditional, and to put it in a Countywide statement, then it -- it's a very general statement. It leaves it up to the individual communities to redefine that. At the same time, as Angel said and Ron said, we know there are different layers of codes. I have to reflect on the Planning Commission meeting when we're talking about these parking codes and I went away with that saying, "wholly smokes. There's eight zillion codes out there waiting to happen on Lanai the minute ownership changes." Big deal, it's like we're going to go through this plan but there's all these codes out there waiting to happen the minute land is sold or development happens, and we think we're getting this, but there's this big block of codes sitting out there waiting to be implemented unless we do a special project district for the whole island or something like that. So I struggled with some of the same issues. If you can give us a hint as to what the underlying good of the mixed part is because I see that as somewhat contradictory to the traditional. Thank you.

Ms. Wade: Good comment. Thank you.

Mr. McOmbler: One last comment. I was talking to the Director about this. The Urban Design Review Board meets on Maui only, it's not like a variance board that comes to Lanai or Molokai or to Hana to hold a site specific. If they did that, they would be -- cause this really is a function of the Planning Department. It goes to the Urban Design Review Board, presents the plan; they look at it at; it follows their guidelines, but they could miss the community plan, and I think they did this on an application here on Lanai just recently. So somehow we gotta build into this that site specific, Urban Design Review Board or

whatever review board, should go to the site specific, it should be held within that community, or close relation to that.

Ms. Wade: Great, that's a good point. We'll put that in our implementation for sure; good governance too.

Mr. Reilly: It seems, when you look at the title of this section, "Expand housing opportunities for local residents," and then go through that, and everything you read in the newspapers, the point is there's not enough housing in Maui County. And so then I would look to these objectives to say, "Okay, do these -- how do these objectives facilitate adding to housing supply and affordability in the different communities as contrast to the luxury."

Ms. Wade: That's what the first one does.

Mr. Reilly: Yes, I understand that, but it also applies all the way through this so if you have a goal to increase the inventory of affordable housing, if that's a major goal, then every one of these has to be directed to that and that's why I'm saying is that sometimes the mixed housing, the traditional, will it actually accomplish providing more affordable housing in our community, the County, and I think each community is going to be different depending on how they determine how they want their community to look in terms of zoning in that. So I struggled with that a lot because I think, from other things I've read, is that it's going to be very difficult. And when you look at the bills in the present Legislature right now, what they're trying to do in the Leg to promote affordable housing, the State has a big problem, and everywhere you read producing affordable housing in all of the State of Hawaii is very difficult at the present time. And so all I'm trying to say is I look at each one these, I don't care what section it is, is does it promote affordable housing in a style that would be appropriate to Maui County or maybe Maui is going to look different than Lanai. Thank you.

Ms. Wade: Your last sentence is exactly kind of the point of 204, in a style that's appropriate, so -- and several of them, 206, "promote infill housing," that should serve to provide more affordable housing because you're not extending utilities, you're building within your existing infrastructure. And then, 207, "streamline and simplify the review process," those would, hopefully, end up reducing cost because the time cost to the developer is less. So some of them are, you know, are also intended to address that cost factor or ... (inaudible)... that factor.

Mr. McOmber: Yeah, but when you say "streamline," what are you going to do, you're going to take public awareness out of that to streamline it? Cause streamlining, to me, sounds like we'll take one of the hoops that they don't have to go through through the process. And a good example is, on April 26, 2006, after Jacaranda Square, the first time it was turned down for their application, the company came and gave a public -- a public

meeting on Lanai about changing the whole business town core and adding lots of buildings to it. Now, if this is allowed to go to the Urban Design Review Board, or they change that country town district ordinance and change the guideline revision without this community knowing about it, it's not fair. And this is a perfect example. We haven't seen this but just one night and it never came back to us. Now is this going to somewhere right now to the planning stages with the County and, all at once, we're going to get this ugly looking thing that's going to be shoved down our throat? I don't think we should have that. That's why I'm saying, we gotta build something in here that if it impacts this community, or Molokai, or Hana, or anywhere else, that that town -- that should be held in that town and they should be -- they should be part of the process.

Mr. Summers: I'm not aware of that specific project but community participation is very, very important and I think it's something -- I'd make a note in the good governance section to make sure that we address that issue as well as the issues, concerns, I would say, about hearings occurring on Maui when they should occur here. Obviously, in order for the public or the community to participate effectively, the meetings need to be held in the neighborhoods where the impacts are occurring. In terms of these specific objectives, the first objective is focused on eliminating gaps in our affordable housing market, trying to increase the quantity of affordable housing; the second objective is really focused on trying to encourage urban design and land use that's more efficient in terms of providing infrastructure, providing different types of dwelling units that serve different need populations, and if you achieve that, then you also achieve more affordable housing stocks. That's the kind of the overview of these two sets of policies as they relate, or these two objectives and the policies that correspond with those. Together, we're trying to achieve this goal listed at the top of the -- of the matrix. Is there anything in here that we need to add to this list? Do you see anything, specifically, that's missing from the policy section, the second policy section here? And this would -- this would, again, this objective relates to urban form, trying to encourage land use patterns, land use that is efficient, which would then occur at your affordable housing.

Mr. Reilly: Yes, that use of urban, as I apply it to Lanai, and then I listen to the parking codes, then I started to say, "Well, now what's urban on Lanai presently? Not too much." And, yet, I know in the Maui County General Plan, that's a big issue on Maui, the urban issues and mixed housing. I may be way off on this, but then I get to densities. You increase densities because land becomes more valuable, and so you pack more people, that allows the developer to make more money on smaller parcels of land. As these plantations go down, that land becomes more valuable, you pack more people in there. Now if you ask me what traditional would mean for Lanai, and this is the American dream, it's a single plot with a house on it where the family lives or the extended family lives, and we've never had too much, what I call, mixed, meaning commercial, residential, as we were talking about the other night where somebody is living above their store with two parking stalls but they only need one because they can park across the street. So, already, I was

getting real nervous with that trying to apply it to Lanai. So I don't know if I'm making sense to you, but I'm real nervous about this density issue as it applies here. I can understand it's over the hill on Maui, and so probably that's a very efficient way to deal with it, but as appropriate, or something like that in there would at least give us a little flexibility. Because, as I say, I have this horrible thing, like there's this big urban plan ready to come to Lanai the minute somebody does something, and I don't think that's our intent here. Thank you.

Ms. Wade: John just made a good point, and maybe what we'll do is add another statement, another policy statement, similar to 206, but reflecting more about country town, reflecting something more -- there's a lot of towns on Maui and on Molokai too that are the same way. The mixed type of a use isn't necessarily the pattern that has been established and wouldn't be consistent with the style of development, so how about if we add a policy about what would be appropriate infill housing in a community like Lanai. Does that sound good? Okay. Is there anything else that should be added?

Mr. Reilly: Well, you know, I did do a lot on housing because, to me, it's the most critical issue of our community in the future and, obviously, throughout the State, and I don't see it going away, from everything I read, it's not going to go away. And I don't know how you want to deal with this one, but it's the whole issue of insurance, and whether that's appropriate in a General Plan, but I'd just make -- something like ensure on all islands the availability of affordable insurance to protect the individual's from losses of homes, facilities, businesses, and other activities, given the experience of Iniki, given the experience of Katrina, when you know these insurance companies are pulling out. Given the lack of Lanai on a FEMA designated flood insurance area whether restrictions and building going to be inputted. If we -- if the residents of Maui County or the owners of facilities on Maui County can't get insurance or if somebody, because of an event, decides to pull out, I think we need some kind of a Countywide policy at least to let government facilitate, along with the State and the Feds, preventing that from happening. I think homeowners insurance is a real important aspect.

Mr. Summers: Thank you. Let us look at developing a policy to address that issue. I think that's very important.

Ms. Wade: Are there any other policies you'd like to change or add to in this section?

Mr. Reilly: Well, it kind of relates to what Angel was talking about and Ron was talking about is, and I do see it discussed in several bills in the Legislature is fast-track streamlining exempting from regulations, tax exemptions. Now once you introduce those kinds -- those things are designed to help develop affordable housing units in a more rapid way, right, to develop more, you know, you'd do that. But then my question in my head is: How does that affect community planning if everybody's exempt from everything, and everything's going to be streamlined, is it going to live up to the codes and the design of

the community that you are trying to create, right? And so -- so if the State is exempt, DHHL is exempt, if because of a Legislative Act 201HH, everybody's exempt, then who's held to anything? Can you help me with that one?

Ms. Wade: I did put down Ron's comment, under 207, not to the expense of civic involvement, whether simplifying or streamlining.

Mr. McOmbler: We have a unique situation on Lanai that most of the land is owned by Castle & Cooke. When they go for an application on a 201G or 201E, or whatever it might be at that time, fast-track affordable housing, elimination of curbs and gutters, and setbacks, I believe that if they put an application in for this city to do that, it should not be limited just to company-owned property. It should affect everybody that owns property on that street, or in that direction, or in connection with that. Cause the 201G gives the company the right to build houses without garages, without curbs and gutters, not taking out streets, not taking out trees, and not putting -- or putting garages in less than acceptable code setbacks. Why doesn't the guy that lives in between two houses that owns his own house, why shouldn't he be given that same right to apply for that? So, right now, the way it's wrote, whoever the applicant is, and it would be Castle & Cooke, applies for a 201G, and we know this for a fact in Lanai City, only the homes that Castle & Cooke own fell under that umbrella. Something has to be done that the little guy that owns a 3,000 square foot piece of property and wants that same relief from no garage, or setback, he should have the same opportunity to do that. And something has to be built into that that, you know, if Castle & Cooke can do it because they applied, that's what I was told, Castle & Cooke applied for it and that's why they got it. But I believe that once you do that in a community this size or in a neighborhood, everybody that's in that neighborhood should be able to do that.

Ms. Wade: Okay, so the rule should apply equitably, not depending on --

Mr. McOmbler: Absolutely. I mean if it's going to go through that, then everybody should be allowed to apply and do that.

Ms. Wade: Great. I got that. Thank you.

Mr. McOmbler: Okay, thank you.

Mr. Allas: Perfectly right. I agree with Ron. I'm one of those unfortunate people that live in between and so my setback on my property line, from the County road right-of-way, is 15 feet, my neighbor's are 4 feet, so there you go.

Ms. Wade: It makes for a -- it makes for an inconsistent community too so ... (inaudible)... are we ready to move on to the good governance?

Mr. Reilly: Well, I know this is a plan but nowhere in here do we call for a study of future projected needs, you know, in a detailed way that would lay out, maybe from the County's point of view, what the projected housing needs in a community are, and maybe that's not appropriate for a General Plan, but short, medium, long-term projected needs and, from that, perhaps the plans might change or the way you go about it, but it seems to me to include that in a plan is prudent to have a planning process within a plan.

Mr. Summers: I think that's an excellent point, not just the idea of creating this study, but doing it on a regular basis and then improving the data collection that we currently have. For instance, transient vacation rental, we don't have a good idea or information base on the impact that TVR's, transient vacation rental's, on the housing stock. So I think just improving our data across the board would be very useful, and we can develop a policy to address that.

Ms. Wade: Okay, let me quickly summarize what we came up with. On 205, I'm going to do a better job explaining traditional neighborhood, and we're going to lead to some additional enforcement related to design guidelines; 206, we're going to add an additional policy that addresses more rural town planning; 207, we're going to explain better "mixed use" or take it out, one or the other; and then be sure that the streamline not a big expense to civic involvement and that it should apply equitably throughout the process and through -  
- not varied, depending on the applicant.

Alright, Goal J is Strive for Good Governance. The goal reads:

Maui County's government services will be transparent, effective, efficient, and responsive to the needs of its citizen.

217 is our first objective:

Improve inter-departmental and inter-governmental communication, coordination, and consensus building. Foster consensus building through in-depth public participatory processes.

219: Address and plan for the implications of Hawaiian sovereignty.

Honestly, I don't know that I can. Can you explain that, John?

Mr. Summers: There's been a lot of dialogue for a number of years about Hawaiian sovereignty coming to fruition and I think what the intent of policy is is to strategically look forward at the implications of that: what it would mean for our communities; how we could incorporate it and embrace it as a society. So I think it's more -- it's an issue that's -- that's very real, it's been seriously debated Statewide for a number of years, and if it does in fact

come to fruition, what does that mean to our various communities. So I think it's -- it's more of a statement to make sure we think about and consider what this means for our various islands.

Ms. Wade: 220: Respect and empower all social, political, and economic groups.

221: Avoid duplication of effort by governmental agencies and coordinate governmental services to improve the cost effectiveness of governmental services and programs. It's a little wordy, huh?

222: Ensure that necessary services, not provided by the private sector, are made available by government when feasible.

Any comments, additions, or deletions?

Mr. McOmbler: Boy, I could see -- you could play with this all day long. I mean I'm sure that everybody in this room has something, some gripe about County government or city government --

Ms. Wade: That's why we're writing this. We want to make it better.

Mr. McOmbler: I know but I mean -- but it's -- most of this stuff is so obvious. Do we have to spell out like we need a full-time DMV office? Do we have to spell out that we get only one trash pick-up? You know, these are the things that should be in the minds and why should we have to tell government that that's the proper way? Do we have to do that? I think that's ludicrous that, you know --

Ms. Wade: Those specific things, I don't think so, but I mean what -- what we're trying to do here is outline, whenever the County develops a new program or is looking at providing service to any of the communities, this should be the process that they follow. They should look to this and say, "here's what our goal is. This is our objective in serving our population."

Mr. McOmbler: And the only way you can get that would be to make sure that the public is full aware of what the new policies are and can they improve on those and the ones that they already have. And I think that government needs to be told that maybe every once in a while they need to go through and look at their policies. And the best statement to that would be, in that whole segment, would be to make sure that, and maybe it happens every four years when they get a new mayor, and that's a good thing, maybe that's why that we only have them for, you know, two terms, but maybe we could put that in a policy that the new term, the new mayors, when they take over the administration, that they kind of do a house cleaning, make sure that all these rough edges are taken care of.

Ms. Wade: Yeah. That -- that specific idea is kind of a strategy or implementing action that as -- we're suggesting that the County behave by these standards, and then one way to do that would be that the mayor do a house cleaning each -- every two years or something like that. So I think maybe we'll list that as an implementing strategy.

Mr. Allas: Maybe something in there that says that government agencies or County government, State government, should be consistent throughout each community in the services they provide for the community or the island, each island, Molokai, Lanai, Maui Island, in general. I mean there's, like Ron said, we could go on for days on this subject.

Ms. Wade: Social and essential services, basically, should be standardized throughout.

Mr. Allas: Yeah. Right. I mean an example is, I'll take the County landfill for instance, services they provide here on Lanai is not the same on Maui Island or Molokai. There's no place for anybody on Lanai to throw away an old vehicle. There's no solid waste program put in place here on Lanai, but there are on the other islands. So things like that. They need to be consistent in -- throughout all the communities.

Ms. Wade: That's a great point. Yeah, we had talked about doing a level of service standard for all of the islands, so thank you. We'll add a policy on that one.

Mr. McOمبر: I think a lot of this goes back to the old plantation days on Lanai. What we did, when Dole was in charge, Dole took care of all old vehicles; they cleaned up the beaches; they cleaned up on the other side. Those things are not done by the company anymore, and we don't expect the company to do them. I mean it's well beyond the scope of what Dole used to do, but we need to catch up to that. Somehow the County, when the County give them permits to go forward with their hotels and their luxury homes and their condos, there's just certain amount of things that I'm sure the County was shocked, police protection, fire protection, ambulance protection, hospital protection, all were new entities that, basically, Dole took care of, and we're just now starting to catch up on some of this. We have a guy doing automotive repair down here on Third and Ilima Street. The only reason that they don't clean that place up, and that's all on County property, is because we have no impound yards, and it's probably a budget item. It's something that the Mayor is going to have to address in her budget so we can get an impound yard so the police could impound the vehicles because he police are restricted by what they can pick up and what they can take charge of if they can't protect it, and they won't touch it, so we're caught with a catch-22. But all of these things that we're coming into the 21<sup>st</sup> Century in this community town that we need to -- and a lot of that probably, like I said, will be caught with budget stuff.

Ms. Wade: Okay, I'll put that as a -- we do have that, actually, listed on your priorities, which will be something that we address at your Community Plan level also.

Mr. McOmber: We will address because certain this in this Community Plan, which is probably the best Community Plan on the islands, we will enhance some of that stuff that we didn't hit the first time in 1990 and '94 when we did it.

Ms. Wade: That's really good. Okay, we'll put that on the list of implementations then.

Mr. Reilly: I have a comment.

Ms. Wade: Oh, go ahead.

Mr. Reilly: I guess the issue for a Countywide policy is I see the words "feedback" here but it's really public participation prior or in the course of decision making in three islands. And I would like to see something about enhancing telecommunications or a way that, obviously, people here cannot go to Council meetings where major decisions are made; we're fortunate enough to at least have a Planning Commission here where people can attend, which is fairly new. And I think Ron is right in that the -- one of the critical issues, as long as we have a single landowner here and we're slowly moving into what would be called a modern zoning ordinance community, governance on Lanai will change radically because we will have to participate more, for example, if once that landowner changes, all those lands, who knows what's going to happen, and that will all be before the Council and before the Planning Commission. So I would like to see something about government is only as good as the money they have to create facilities but we need more facilities on this island and I would think Countywide, through the various communities, people need maybe a modern electronic way to participate more effectively, and to me, that should be a policy as we move 20 years out.

Ms. Wade: Let's add a policy on improving access to meetings and information using technology for public participation. Okay, that kind of goes along with 218. I think that was the goal of what we're trying to get at in 218, "Foster consensus building through in-depth public participatory process," and maybe what we'll do is just expand that a little bit to include additional access and use of technology in ways that bring the islands closer together essentially.

A lot of the comments that you're bringing up too are actually further down in this list, so maybe what we should do is just start going through, as efficiently as we can, and make sure that we've addressed them all.

The 219, there was comments, I think on 219. Did anyone wanna voice anything about that? Not at this point?

Mr. Reilly: My own view is you're absolutely right. I mean the Hawaiian sovereignty movement is not going to go away and if you ignore it and don't have a way to prepare for whatever that means in the next 20 years, then you're going to have a problem, so I think we need to address it. Thank you.

Ms. Wade: Okay, 220 is about empowerment; 221 is about avoiding duplication, which happens a lot; and 222, ensuring necessary service that's not provided by the private sector is provided by government. That's kind of what you get into about Angel's point, you know, about making sure that the services are consistent throughout the islands, and maybe we'll expand that to include Angel's comment too.

And the next objective:

Adopt policies and regulations that can be effectively administered, implemented, and enforced.

So that includes 222:

Rewrite the County Zoning Ordinance incorporating best land use regulation practices.

We should probably also say there "and to be consistent with the General Plan Update."

Mr. Summers: We need a policy -- we need to strengthen in this current policy the whole concept that consistency, whether it's level of service standards or consistency between planning documents -- or between planning documents and regulations, so we'll develop a policy that addresses consistency at all different levels.

Ms. Wade: 225: Simplify and clarify the permitting process to provide certainty and transparency to the development process.

This is not only for developers, but also just your average Joe who wants to put a deck on his house, you know, sometimes that can be a really complicated thing and ...(inaudible)...

Mr. Reilly: And this may be more an implementation, but -- well, when you read the codes and ordinances, they're quite complex and they're language, maybe a policy to -- in the simplification in this to place into a table in more common language that somebody can access and really understand what the codes, what the impact of those codes are going to mean for that particular project. And, again, I hate to beat up on the parking thing, but it just occurred to me that, man, there's so many codes just related to parking, how in the -- I mean I suppose people that are professionals know all that stuff, but if somebody's starting

a project, there should be a simple way to access that than having to read every definition for the next 40 pages and trying to figure out how that applies.

Ms. Wade: That's a really great point. That's one of the problems with almost every community has with their zoning ordinance too is you make one change, and then it effects like 20 places in the back, and then it's also inconsistent, so then somebody's gotta make a decision about what's correct and what's not, so clarifying the codes in that way and then also not using jargon, which we've been guilty of even in this draft of the plan that we gave you so we appreciate your help with that. We'll make a comment about that.

226: Utilize institutional knowledge to improve the quality and effectiveness of existing policies and codes.

227: Adequately fund and support the implementation of planning policy programs and enforcement activity.

I've been told to read slower, I'm sorry. Okay, any comments on those last two policies, 226, and 227?

Mr. Reilly: I think I -- institutional knowledge. What does that mean to you?

Ms. Wade: To me, it means I'm brand new, and it's taking me a while to catch up, and there are people at the table here who are older and have been here longer and they're an incredible asset because they dealt with the same issues over and over again. You know, for me coming in, it takes a lot of education, so it's important to value the assets of people who have been participating in the process a long time. Some of those people are members of the public, you know, aren't necessarily County employees, but it's important to understand who those people are and know -- utilize their information, and to not get burned again because you can, yeah. Okay.

228: Update the Maui Island Plan, Community Plans, and public facility plans in a timely manner.

Mr. McOmer: Has there been talk within the department how long it's going to get these Community Plan, once we start the Community Plan, how long will it be before that actually comes to a document? I mean that's what we had trouble before is the Community Plan, and we thought it was in a timely manner and look what happened, it took them forever. We started in ninety something and ended up in '98 or when the hell this was? Whenever that was.

Mr. Summers: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. That was a major issue in the previous update. I think the revised ordinance, Bill 84, now Bill 53, improved the process for the update of our

General Plan, Community Plans. Probably the biggest issue now is less process and more staffing constraints, just the way the labor market is for planners, it's been very hard to attract and retain personnel. But I think with the new system in place, we have an opportunity to really improve the efficiency of our Community Plan Update and there are specific time lines set forth in the statute, in the ordinance to expedite and keep everybody on track. So I think we made some pretty important progress with that.

Mr. McOmber: Question, John. If we submit this Community Plan almost intact, with some revisions and some cleaning up and some up to date stuff that we need to have in here, does it open up the whole Community Plan to scrutiny or only those items that we may address as new items? I'm concerned that somebody may want to attack this Community Plan, this is a perfect opportunity to dilute it, or to tear it apart, or take some strength out of it. And there's some things in here I don't think should be touched. I think that we were good on track at that time, and there's some things that we need to add. Obviously, there's some things that are antiquated that don't pertain to this anymore. But there's some things also in here that I don't -- I don't feel, as a participant and in the first place, that it should be taken away. Does this leave this wide open to the whole thing under interpretation or just the items that we may want to flag?

Ms. Wade: Anytime you -- you open up for a comprehensive review, you open it up for your whole document. So the whole document is able to be amended. I guess we'll phrase it that way. It doesn't need to be amended. You could -- I mean it could be if we go through the process and you determine that the plan, as it is today, is perfect and exactly what you want, you can just ...(inaudible)...

Mr. McOmber: But it's just like a building permit, once you go into your house and start doing your plumbing, you're going to have to bring it up to code.

Ms. Wade: Real good point; yeah, that's a nice comparison.

Mr. McOmber: Wonderful.

Ms. Wade: Should we get through these policies?

229: Plan for the unique character of each community in Maui County.

230: Enhance planning support on Lanai and Molokai through the use of information technologies, so that's kind of Pat's point expanded staffing, and the expansion of the municipal service centers.

Mr. Reilly: And Molokai, Lanai may not be the only communities that need to address that.

Ms. Wade: That's excellent. You have Hana. Maybe we should put rural or outlying communities or -- good point. Thank you.

231: Develop, continually update, and implement plans for infrastructure, transportation systems, community facilities, and social service programs within the County.

Okay and 232:

Adequately fund the continued maintenance of all the County's infrastructure, transportation systems, public facilities, and social services.

Mr. McOmber: That's what I think we've been talking about.

Ms. Wade: Yeah.

Mr. McOmber: All of those: 229, 230, 231, 232, was basically what we've been talking about. Bring this community, Molokai, Hana, or any other rural communities up to snuff with what's going on in the main island of Maui or in the State of Hawaii. We have to do that. I mean and it may cost the County money to do that because we're going to have to bring some services up to snuff that we're missing.

Ms. Wade: Maybe what we should do in 228, the objective, is something about also implementation. "Update the Maui Island and Community Plans and public facility plans and implement in a timely manner."

Mr. McOmber: Add some kind of wording that we could put in there that would trigger that because there may not be a bunch of enthusiastic people doing this the next time and maybe just kind of fall asleep at the switch and accept status quo and it's not going to happen. It can happen. We're far enough behind already, we need to have it brought up. And what will be connected, this time, in the Community Plan where we didn't have last time is going to be the ferry system; there's going to be all kinds of things added to this that we now have that we didn't have then. So it'll be enhanced. The County's going to have to enhance and kind of embrace the ferry system that we have and -- cause it serves Lanai very well.

Ms. Wade: Yeah, we talked about that last time. Thank you. Are there -- is there anything else you wanna add to this group of policies?

Mr. Reilly: I talked maybe under a different topic but I don't know how it works for this, but there's an interactive effect between the communities and between the islands in terms of governance, and it's not like what happens on Maui stays on Maui; probably what happens on Lanai stays on Lanai, maybe, I don't know.

Ms. Wade: We wish it didn't. We wish you guys would affect them more.

Mr. Reilly: Yeah, but that's kind of what I'm getting at is that if something's at the Council level that's going to affect all of Maui County, to me, I call that an interactive effect, right, because, you know, that -- the issue may be arised as a result of an issue on Maui but they're bringing it to Lanai, like the parking code, bringing it to Lanai for approval and comment, which people look at that and say, "Why you're bringing it to us cause that doesn't fit into our mental parameters, but we'll comment on it." So, again, some sensitivity to how the different communities impact each other.

Mr. Summers: Thank you very much, Madam Chair. I think that would be an excellent policy to add somewhere in this good governance section, this inter-connectiveness issue, not only among the islands that comprise Maui County, but also Oahu or any of the islands that are impacted by a major event will be spillover implications. So let us work at crafting a policy to address that.

Ms. Wade: Any other comments on this goal section? Additions or deletions? Should we move on to the next one or do you need a short break?

Mr. McOmber: All we can hope for is that the economy of Maui County continues to prosper because all of this that I see is money. It's going to take money to do this; it's going to take a commitment of budget to do this, it's not just something that we're going to do out of the kindness of our heart. There's dollar bills connected to every one of these that we talked about. And if something was to happen to the economy, we can kiss a lot of this goodbye. Right now we're fat and we may be fat, but we're -- we still need to be aware that we can get whatever we can now and they'll be committed to it.

Ms. Wade: That's a really good point; you're right. That's why we've got that last two, three ... (inaudible)... Okay, what's the next one, John, that we're doing today? Okay, I think you have to move to your full matrix. We didn't give you the whole thing before so that one's Item E, so Page 6. If you don't have a full matrix, let me know. I think -- okay.

Ms. Ulep: We're going to have a five-minute recess.

*(A recess was called at 12:20 p.m., and the meeting was reconvened at 12:26 p.m.)*

Ms. Ulep: Okay, let's reconvene.

Ms. Wade: Okay, should we start at "Preserve Local Cultures and Traditions?" John suggested that I read through the whole thing and then we come back and go through it. You guys, is that okay? Okay.

No. 106, on Page 6:

Maui County will preserve land sites and activities that are culturally important to ensure that current and future generations will enjoy the benefits of their rich island heritage.

Objective 1:

Identify and protect access to mountain, ocean, and island resources for traditional cultural practices.

No. 108:

Work cooperatively with land trust organizations to identify and preserve historic and cultural sites.

109: Limit development of makai lands, which are important for traditional Hawaiian use, giving priority to activities which includes subsistence food gathering, religious and recreational uses.

Objective 2:

Preserve for present and future generations the opportunity to know and experience the arts, culture, and history of Maui County.

111: Expand opportunities for all age groups to participate in the arts.

112: Encourage the recordation of oral history of Maui County. ... (inaudible)... "the" word in there . . . "the" oral history.

113: Develop programs that reconnect former County residents with their ancestral families on the island.

114: Identify and foster teaching opportunities for cultural practitioners to share their knowledge and skills.

115: Encourage the construction of houses which reflects Hawaiian architecture to perpetuate traditional building practices and craftsmanship.

And the third Objective:

Preserve for future -- present and future generations the historic architecture, structures, cultural sites, and landmarks of Maui County.

117: Identify, develop, and maintain an inventory of significant cultural and historical resources for protection.

118: Promote the rehabilitation and adaptive reuse of historic sites, buildings, and structures to perpetuate traditional community character and values.

And 119:

Establish programs to record, restore, maintain, and interpret cultural districts, sites, and artifacts in both natural and museum settings.

Okay, that's the whole group then. So if you have any comments, suggestions, additions, or deletions, let me know.

Mr. McOmber: I don't mean to keep beating on our Community Plan, but if you look on our Community Plan, on Page 44 and 45, we tried to identify every trail, every beach access, every mountain access, and put it on a map. So, what you're doing with this would be the same thing. You establish a map that would show all the trails, all the egresses, all the hunting trails, all the traditional stuff, and this is a perfect example of what we did. We almost had two pages, just on Lanai. There could be 30 pages on Maui.

Ms. Wade: Yeah, that's great.

Mr. McOmber: But it would have to be with the cooperation also with the landowners cause there's a lot of places over there people don't even know about. But this would not be encouraged though to put into a booklet, like the one they did on Blue Beach, which they really screwed up when they did that because that encourage visitors to go to sensitive spots and swim and picnic and it was on private property.

Ms. Wade: That was something that was brought up at the Maui GPAC meeting too is defining ways to prohibit overuse. They even talked about -- they came up with some implementation strategies about ...(inaudible)... programs when in things like *Maui Revealed* you know the public is going to show up so developing programs that address it so someone's there to say, you know ...(inaudible)...

Mr. McOmber: Yeah, well, you gotta be careful that you don't get people who put these -- incorporate these into books and visitor -- I mean I have nothing against the visitors, but what's happening on Lanai right now is they're running out of beaches and things to do on Maui and they're boating people over to our little crescent beach at Manele and it's -- and

it's quite apparent that we don't need 3 - 400 people on that beach everyday, and I think that's what's happened, it compounds what's happening on Maui right now, they're running out of places. Now we're getting windsurfers on this side and we have somebody else who's starting up a kayak business. And, you know, it's going to happen but we need to watch it really closely, that we have some kind of County regulations that address these problems.

Ms. Wade: For natural environment, we have added a policy statement on protecting natural resources against overuse, so we did add that one.

Mr. Michael Hopper: Michael Hopper, Deputy Corporation Counsel. Just to add some extra information. I also advise the Parks Department and, as far as the kayak businesses and things like that, they have commercial recreational activities, commercial ocean recreational activities and they do have a permitting scheme where the Parks Department limits the number of permits that are issued for those activities and then there will be a step up in enforcement, hopefully, of the activities done without the permits. So that is one thing that is already on the books and, in fact, there are new administrative rules that are going to be adopted in the near future to address those issues. And so the Parks Department now does only hand out a limited number of permits for different beaches for those activities.

Mr. McOmber: Yeah, but that's where Parks and Recreation is involved, but there's a lot of lands and State lands that are not incorporated in --

Mr. Hopper: Right, if it's a State -- if the County doesn't have jurisdiction over it, but I'm talking about what the County does have jurisdiction over, you know, which would be the purview of the -- of the General Plan Update, that's one thing. Just for informational purposes, that is being done.

Mr. McOmber: The quasi-public stuff that -- and stuff like that.

Mr. Hopper: Well, if it's land that the Parks Department has jurisdiction of or the activity has to go over the County land but, yes, if it's privately owned land or other situations, then the County wouldn't have jurisdiction.

Mr. McOmber: Yeah, I'll talk to you later about that cause we have Hulopo'e Park, a park here which is quasi-public, and the only reason the County got involved is because we were asked to have the Parks and Recreation, this is when Charmaine was Parks and Recreation Director, and it was part of the agreement that it would be left open as quasi-public with the blessing of the County even though it's not a County park, so it does fall under some of the park -- any changes to our rules have to be approved by Parks and Recreation even though it's not your park.

Mr. Hopper: Well, I'm not specific with that particular park, but, yeah, I could talk to you about that at some future date or you could contact the Parks Department if you needed anymore information or to ask questions about that.

Mr. McOmber: Yeah, well, we may have to talk to you because there's some legal stuff that's going on like --

Mr. Hopper: Well, generally, it would be, I don't wanna get too far off the GPAC here --

Mr. McOmber: No, no, no, no.

Mr. Hopper: But it would be to contact the Parks Department and then they would contact me.

Mr. Reilly: I have a comment. I get a little worried about this word "preserve."

Ms. Wade: Which statement are you looking at, the goal?

Mr. Reilly: I'm looking at the very first "preserve," Lots of preserve's. You preserve something after it passes away; I'm more interested in keeping it vital. Does that make sense where I'm going?

Ms. Wade: Yes.

Mr. Reilly: You preserve something that's already gone. I don't think that's the intent. I think the intent is to enhance and to revitalize and maintain, thank you, local, cultural practices and traditions, and I say that being an old guy who was in the service and did things. You know, we've all been to places where, man, we see it here. Because of the economic forces for land development on Maui County, everybody talks about preserving it as it goes down the tubes. And so, to me, it requires a tremendous amount of resources to say you're not going to develop that area. I don't care how valuable the land is. I don't care if it, you know, the housing boom is still cooking, which apparently it's not, but that that piece of land will not be used for that purpose. Now, it goes back to what Mr. McOmber says, how does the County get its money, from land tax? And to do County government, it requires money, unless Mr. McOmber, you, and I are all going to pay for that to enhance government services. So we struggle with this great economic pressure to continue development and to improve the economic situation of the residents and the people that come here. At the same time, we're trying to maintain, and that's a great word I guess, maintain and keep vital those cultures and we talk -- go back to the word "tradition," I mean there's only one traditional culture; then, after that, everybody else came, and all of those then become local, which is another word we use a lot; in the definition of local, that great mix of cultures that came to the plantations and had to live together and shared each

other's value systems and tried to make this a very unique place, which it still is. So, you know me, I'm long winded, but I get nervous about preserve because I think it's much more than that and the amount of resources it will take to resist the developmental forces will be tremendous and that will take a great commitment of the residents and the government. Thank you.

Mr. Summers: Thank you, Madam Chair. "Protect" is probably a stronger word than "preserve;" more proactive than that preserve term. And one of the issues that came up on -- at the Maui GPAC was using the term enhance rather than maintain, so we're always striving to improve existing conditions. That might be something to consider as well throughout the document.

Mr. Reilly: If I may. The other thing, when you go back to codes, so if you're going to maintain a traditional housing structure, then a certain set of codes would have to be written to allow that to happen, right, and so now the questions arises: Does that become an exemption or is that incorporated into your General Plan so it says, yes, those are not exemptions, those are standard codes that you are permitted to build at given certain standards of construction? And one example would be like a canoe halau or canoe hale. Well, Maui County went through a process where they actually did develop codes to allow that to happen but -- and when you think of the Hawaiian culture and then all the subsequent cultures, all the different ways that housing can be built, and if that's the intent to maintain traditional housing, then yet build them to code, well then there's this great conflict about how you're going to do that. But I think it's real important. Most places I've been, they have this very, you know, some places just wipe out a culture and other places have a very interesting mix of tradition and modern culture and are able somehow to do that within their codes and structures so I hope we can find, I don't know the language, that's what I'm trying to get at I guess. Thanks.

Mr. Summers: We can craft a policy statement to that effect. I think that's very important. If we can institutionalize this in our codes rather than force people into a variance process, where it's very expensive and there's a lot of uncertainty, if we can simply amend our codes to provide for these opportunities, we'll be in better shape. Let us take a crack at drafting a policy to that effect.

Mr. McOmer: When you said that the Maui GPAC said it preferred "enhance," does that mean enhancing the ability to get to a place or like improving roads? That may not be, in some cases, a very smart thing to do cause then what you're doing you're opening it up for more traffic and more -- more impacts on that. I'm not sure enhancing in that way, I know there's some spots on Lanai that I definitely would not want to enhance. If they're going to go and look at some of these areas that we all know of on the other side of the island, I sure in hell don't wanna pave that road on the other side. Because that's been brought up

before, Murdock's talking about paving that other side. Well, all that's going to do is enhance the ability for them to be all over that place and it's quite a sensitive area.

Mr. Summers: Excellent point. A similar issue came up at the Maui GPAC meeting where they're very concerned about enhancing access to some of our more remote ecologically sensitive or culturally sensitive areas so, in that particular instance, enhance is probably not the direction the County would wanna go. Are there any -- any policies here that we've missed?

Ms. Wade: The first objective is basically identifying and protecting access. And then the second one is about the arts, culture, and history of Maui County. And then third is about structures, sites, and landmarks.

Mr. McOmber: I'm not sure how important, or I don't mean important, it's important, but how the County, per se, should be enhancing some of this stuff. I think we have organizations that are doing that. We have cultural organizations. And I think, if anything, the County should support those people that are doing it, but I'm not sure the County itself should be doing it, but they should not throw up roadblocks for these people that wanna do cultural programs or whatever they wanna do. But I'm not sure that everybody's going to agree that the County should be fronting or supplying funds for those things. They should support them by giving them a break on using some of the cultural centers and some of the places to use to do their programs.

Ms. Wade: That's a good idea. Actually, one of the things that we pulled out of everything in the natural features was working in partnership with, coordinate with, build incentives, those types of things, and put it in one policy statement at the beginning, so maybe we should do the same for this in the sense that all of this we hope to accomplish with the help of other organizations within the County.

Mr. McOmber: Because there's lots of monies out there for these types of things, Cousteau has money, you know, and all these people, the whale watchers, and the whale foundation, and the County should support them and not throw up roadblocks, you know, things they may wanna do or whatever, but I'm not sure it should be a County function. It should come out of County coffers to do that.

Ms. Wade: Good point. Great, thank you. We'll do a policy about that.

Mr. Reilly: And the way I look at this is, yes, they're activities, but I want to -- I'm thinking of land use, right, not just the activities that, as you know, there's a complex set of Federal, State, and County regulations that determine how certain parcels of lands can be used for certain activities, right, and if it's a traditional activity, then you'd have to protect the piece of land to allow that activity to happen. If you wanted to protect the beaches for traditional,

you'd have to protect the piece of land. So I'm not just thinking of having a performance center where people can perform, I'm thinking of a living place that allows you to conduct your life, and I don't even know if it's legal, but, in some areas, you would have communities because it's the community that lives the traditional life, it's not just an artifact that somebody goes and puts on a performance, it's a living culture. And, as you know, on several of our islands, that may be a preferred lifestyle to live in the traditional ways, whatever that means for them and -- but that may require a certain land use designation or certain codes to go along with that. Thank you.

Mr. McOmbler: Good example would be Kalaupapa. Even though it's run by the State, the County should throw their strength behind that to make sure that Kalaupapa is always preserved cause that is a cultural site and that it probably will be but who knows down the road that they may want to sell that to developers. I don't think that should be done.

Ms. Wade: Excellent point. We originally had kind of a implementation strategy about a cultural overlay zone, but I think it kinda got watered down and was lost a little bit in here, so maybe what we need to do is put something back and have it protects lands for cultural purposes. Thank you for that. Anything else on those goals? It was either -- it also wasn't intended to be purely protection of Hawaiian culture, it was intended to be protection of local culture, so if there's anything that you think we overlooked in terms of that, let me know.

Mr. Summers: That does get to more specific cultural events and activities. We do have a policy in the social services section that talks to celebratory events that we don't have in this cultural section, something that speaks to encouraging cultural festivals and those types of activities that reinforce local cultural traditions. Another issue that comes up quite frequently is the trying to incorporate the Hawaiian language into government documents and the like. It's more of a -- coming up at the State level, Kalani English has brought it up several time trying to incorporate the use of Hawaiian terms in government documents and the like, more of an implementing action, but I'm just thinking of things that we may have missed.

Mr. Reilly: Yeah, you know, it had to do with, well, it's land use again, cemeteries. I didn't see anything in here, but it's clearly every culture has a different way of relating to cemeteries and how they preserve land for that, and I think it's really important, in a planning process whether a policy or an implementation, that something specific because, depending on the practice of how people need to care for their deceased, you may need land or you may need other kinds of facilities to do that, and that will be an issue as more people come to Maui County, and so how are you going to help people preserve their traditions and set aside land or what other facilities to do that. Yeah, and, you know, I haven't been to the Mainland in about eight years so I kind of forget what it's like over there, but Hawaii is a very unique place and don't let it escape because it can easily, the

economic forces here, can easily diminish what this great society has produced, which is probably a model, as far as I'm concerned, for lots of things. Thank you.

Mr. McOmber: Would it be feasible to do something sort of on the -- without the grandeur of OHA, but something in Maui County, a non-paying board of mostly local Hawaiian people that would, basically, be an advisory group to some of this stuff rather than just making a policy to --

Ms. Wade: We do have the Cultural Resources Commission now.

Mr. McOmber: I know that.

Ms. Wade: And then there's been a proposed Moku Council of Hawaiians that would oversee specific jurisdictions, and I think that's still pending discussion, but that's been brought up on Maui as well.

Mr. McOmber: Yeah, cause I know we have a member or used to have a member from here, a kupuna, on that, but it maybe should be expanded a little bit further than that, like you said, maybe there should be a very active, could be an offshoot of OHA, could be, you know, but people that are truly of Hawaiian ancestry and -- and I know it excludes a lot of other people but that's alright, I mean if that's what we're talking about. I think it would be, if I was on that board and had some bunch of haole's telling me what I'm going to do, I think it would be better if the County reached out to them and started some kind of a -- a kupuna thing.

Mr. Summers: And some communities have an office of cultural in the arts ... (inaudible)... that culture that's unique to the area or the community.

Mr. McOmber: And there should be a member from every island and every offshoot of the community. Again, it should be specifically said there's somebody from Molokai, somebody from Lanai, somebody from Hana, because they need to be incorporated in that.

Ms. Wade: Great. We'll identify that as a strategy. I just wanted to follow-up with Pat too about the cemeteries that came up. I can't remember which GPAC, but it was listed as a priority. Also, libraries came up even though it never came up in discussion. So we drafted new policies for each of those under the public facilities. You just gave me some feedback that I didn't already have and I think it's important to make sure that they relate to each tradition or each culture has a different practice or different needs for a cemetery. So I think that's important that we put that in there. So thanks for that too. Anything else on this section?

I think this is all we're going to get through today. We have to wrap it up at one. I know, we were just starting to cruise through, weren't we? Great, well, thank you for your input and, again, you can always email myself or John comments. And we do have community input forms here if you have people that you know are going to be interested in giving comments, please pick up a couple of those and distribute them to whoever you'd like to. Thank you.

Ms. Ulep: Should we move forward with the Planning Director's Report?

#### **D. PLANNING DIRECTOR'S REPORT**

Mr. Summers: Thank you, Madam Chair. We do have our bi-monthly progress report, for your information, for you to peruse between now and our next meeting. Most of the department's emphasis, right now, is on moving the Countywide Policy Plan through the three General Plan Advisory Committees, so that's where the percentages are increasing as we make headway in that regard.

We do have the resolutions that we discussed at previous meetings up at the Corporation Counsel's office for review as to form and legality. And those particular pieces, once they are approved, will be forwarded to the County Council for consideration. And the department is moving forward with consultant request for proposals to contract consultants for our Community Plan Update on Molokai and Lanai. Again, that is dependant on Council approval of those resolutions and it's dependent in terms of making a lot progress on increase staffing within the Planning Department; we're trying to fill our vacancies.

Any questions about the progress report?

Mr. McOmber: Can I ask you a question, John? How important to the GPAC is the Water Use and Development Plan?

Mr. Summers: The Water Use and Development Plan will be much more important to the -- at the Community Plan level, not so much at this Countywide Policy Plan level. We are working closely with the Water Department, as they work through their update of that document, but when we start talking about specific land uses and whether or not there is water availability, that's where that kind of information is more important. That's a Community Plan issue, primarily.

Mr. McOmber: Do they anticipate that they're going to have their Water Use and Development Plan done when they go into the Community Plan?

Mr. Summers: Well, they -- they will have them done, that's -- they're striving to achieve that and, remember, the Community Plan won't all be done at once, so I think they've made

significant progress on the Water Use and Development Plan. I can report back to you at the next meeting on the specific status of their work related to Lanai if you'd like.

Mr. McOmbler: No. Well you can do that, but there's two of us in this room that sit on -- or one of us that sit on that water working group, and we're almost done with it, and I've been trying to push to make sure it's done before we go into the Community Plan so we can submit that as a document at that time.

Mr. Summers: That would be wonderful.

Mr. McOmbler: Well, it's going to be. It may not be done and Ellen may not like it, may not think it's a complete document, but that's tough. We still have to have that, in some form, to go into the Community Plan.

Mr. Summers: I would agree.

Mr. McOmbler: Okay, thank you.

#### **E. ANNOUNCEMENTS and SETTING OF THE AGENDA FOR THE NEXT MEETING**

Ms. Ulep: Does any of the members have any announcements?

Mr. Reilly: In looking at the housing thing, I just happen to hear something on public radio. I went to the Joint Center for Housing Studies at Harvard and so I produced 13 or 15 of these things, it's just an executive summary, but I found that, at least the way it describes where housing is going in the United States and why affordability is so difficult, it's six pages and usually -- and most of the stuff is at end, so if people would like a copy of that, I do have a copy available. Thank you.

Ms. Ulep: Any other announcements from the members?

Mr. Frederick Sandi: I just wanted to encourage anybody who was interested in tomorrow night's PUC meeting. I guess it's open to the public, public meeting. Come if you have any comments. I guess the cafeteria at five. Rate increase for electricity.

Ms. Ulep: Any other announcements from the members? John, any announcements from staff?

Mr. Summers: Madam Chair, no, no announcements.

Ms. Ulep: Then we should set the agenda for our next meeting.

Mr. Summers: Thank you, Madam Chair. In terms of our next meeting, we'd like to move into the education section, and then continue with physical infrastructure and diversified transportation options. So if the Committee members could focus their attention, prior to the next meeting, on those three sections, that would be very helpful.

In terms of the next meeting date, Thursday, March 15, would that work for the members? That would be a morning meeting, perhaps the same time. Is the Senior Center available on the 15<sup>th</sup>, not the senior, Hale Kupuna, right, we'll check availability in terms of that room, 11:00, okay, so Thursday, March 15, 11:00, and we'll try to nail down the meeting place soon and send everyone an email.

Mr. Reilly: Since education is coming up, I would strongly recommend that we invite the principal of the school to make a presentation and extend the presentation time to beyond three minutes. I just feel like even though it's a Countywide issue, getting the angle, at this point, from the Lanai perspective, will also maybe enhance some Countywide policies and how the County relates to education is probably, again, more related to land use and the need to build schools, and so how that will impact your policy planning for land use, I think, is important. Thank you.

Mr. Summers: Thank you very much. I do have Pierce Meyer's calendared for March 15 so he is available.

#### **F. NEXT MEETING DATE**

Ms. Ulep: Do we have any other issues to go over? Then we're set for Thursday, March 15, 11 a.m., okay, then meeting adjourned.

#### **G. ADJOURNMENT**

There being no further business brought before the Committee, the meeting was adjourned at 1:03 p.m.

Respectfully submitted by,

Joy L. H. Paredes  
Secretary to Long Range Division

#### **RECORD OF ATTENDANCE**

##### **Members Present:**

Angel Allas  
Ron McOmber  
Pat Reilly  
Cyndi Arruiza  
Mae Ulep  
Ricky Sanchez  
Lisa Marie Kaniho  
Frederick Sandi

**Members Absent:**

Linda Kay Okamoto  
Edith Mirafuentes  
Kristi Alboro

**Others:**

Jeff S. Hunt, Planning Director  
John Summers, Planning Program Administrator  
Erin Wade, Long Range Planner  
Joy Paredes, Secretary to Long Range Division  
Michael Hopper, Corporation Council